

BUSY YEAR IN COURTS**Important Suits Settled During Year 1907.****GASTON PHILIP TRIAL READY**

Edwin Holmes, Jr., in "Cotton Leak" case to again face Bar-Hyde-Benson-Schneider Alleged Land Fraud and Capuzaya Mining Company Soon to Come Up.

The past year has been a busy one at the courthouses, where seven courts—two law courts, two equity, two criminal, and one probate court—have disposed of the business that comes from a city of the population of Washington, and one in which the capital machinery of the Capital of the country is located.

One of the important suits that have been settled during the past year was that of the two Baltimore promoters, Robert A. Burton and George A. DuBouche, against Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, for \$500,000 for services in connection with the sale of the Western Maryland Railroad to the Wabash system. Burton and DuBouche claimed that they had evolved the plan leading to the successful sale of the railroad and had outlined it to Senator Elkins, who used it, and then ignored them when the time came to settle. After a trial lasting over a month before Justice Wright and a jury in Circuit Court No. 1, the two promoters were awarded \$50,000.

The May-Conen Case.

Another case that attracted widespread attention was in Criminal Court No. 1 before Justice Stafford and a jury. This was that of Jennie E. May, charged with assault with a deadly weapon on Lucien N. Conen. This case was peculiar, in that Conen, who was a member of the Marine Band, was also Ole J. May, the husband of Mrs. May, died from the effects of a pistol wound inflicted by Mrs. May, but she was tried for assault with a deadly weapon, as the man lingered a year and a day after the infliction of the wound. Mrs. May alleged that Conen had won her confidence and then slandered her, and it was thought that the unwritten law would be successfully invoked in her behalf. The district attorney, however, brought forward a series of incriminating letters written by Mrs. May to the dead man. She was convicted and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

During the year Dr. Edward Leon Thompson, or Dr. "Leon," many times before the courts, once convicted of manslaughter, and whose name was mentioned in connection with the famous Bywater case of Virginia, was tried and convicted of an illegal operation on Sadie Vokes. His case is now before the Court of Appeals.

After a trial lasting over two months, ex-Representative Binger Hermann was acquitted of destroying government records. It was charged that Mr. Hermann, when he resigned as Commissioner of the General Land Office, destroyed certain letter-press copybooks which might incriminate in connection with land matters. It was thought by many that the prosecution was forced by the then Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Hitchcock, but the ex-Congressman was acquitted.

Joseph Paolucci, an Italian, was convicted of the murder of Elizabeth V. Dodge, a sixteen-year-old girl with whom he was in love. The Court of Appeals recently decided against him, and he will be executed on January 20 unless President Roosevelt interposes.

Kate Maxey, an elderly woman, a midwife, and Paul Meagher, were convicted and sentenced to ten and five years, respectively, in the penitentiary for causing the death of Claudia Parrish, a sixteen-year-old girl, through an illegal operation.

Mrs. Bradley's Case. The case of Mrs. Annie M. Bradley, who was recently acquitted, is too fresh in the public mind to need recounting, and that the writtlen law was successfully invoked for her is not doubted by any one.

The case of the train wreck charged with causing the terrible wreck at Terra totta just a year ago is also too fresh a recount.

Among the important trials that will take place early in 1908 will be that of Gaston P. Philip, charged with the murder of Frank B. Macaboy, the cabman; a second trial of Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., charged with the "Cotton Leak" case; the trial of the Hyde-Benson-Schneider land fraud case, in which these men are charged with defrauding the government out of millions of acres of land in Western States; and of Vice President Davis and Secretary Bryan, of the Capuzaya Mining Company, charged with embezzling more than a hundred thousand dollars from the company.

Buck Stove Case.

Perhaps the most important opinion handed down from the civil courts here during the past year, and for many years may be said, was the recent action of Justice Gould in enjoining the American Federation of Labor from prosecuting a boycott against the Buck Stove and Range Company, thus effectually eliminating this as a weapon in the hands of organized labor if the decision is sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States.

During the year 4,000 marriage licenses were issued by the clerk's office, thus placing that many dollars in the treasury. These were not all Washington couples; about 75 per cent coming from Virginia and Maryland.

Wills to the number of 562 were filed during the year, and 137 guardians were appointed.

25,000 SIGN THE PLEDGE.

Employees of Northwestern Road Will Send Document to President. Omaha, Neb., Jan. 1.—Probably the largest temperance movement any one business concern has ever known culminated on the Northwestern Railroad last night, when a temperance pledge signed by 25,000 employees became effective. An effort is being made to have every employee of the road sign the pledge.

The movement originated among the railroad employees themselves and not among the officers. Three months ago, when the Northwestern began cutting its force to a winter basis, every man discharged was a drinking man, the teetotalers being retained in their positions. At that time it was announced that the road had inaugurated a policy of always retaining the non-drinking men. As a result the drinking men who remained on the road have decided to quit, and during the last month pledges have circulated all over the 7,000 miles of the system.

The monster pledge will be sent to the president of the road as soon as all the parts are assembled.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP. LAXATIVE BROAD QUININE REMEDY. There is only one "BROAD QUININE REMEDY" Look for E. W. GROVE, Inc.

STILLINGS AND THE SYSTEM IN G. P. O.

Continued from Page One.

"not excluded by any Cabinet office in this city"—rise up and choke in a resounding "improbable."

What He Is "Installing."

What else has he, through The Audit System, installed in the Government Printing Office?

Cost, audit, and inventory systems, to speak with as much insight as is possible in such a technical subject—and such work has undoubtedly become technical—may be roughly defined about as follows: A system of cost is one by which the man at the top—i.e., the chief clerk—can tell just what each item of his product has cost him. Such systems, so far as is known, endeavor to figure such cost out to the minutest detail.

An inventory system, roughly, would enable the man in the clouds to see just what he has in stock at all times of the day or night.

Now all these products or appurtenances of the installation of this Audit System will be principally, it is safe to say, for two things—intelligence and books. Books may mean many kinds of bound paper affairs, but should in this case mean mainly those defined usually as "book-keeping" for the business.

The intelligence, both Mr. Stillings and The Audit System possess. Other intelligence he has, too, all through his vast office. While many men say that he hampers the intelligence of his thousands of workers by miles of red tape, he has that pride of his heart, his executive force, to furnish the brains.

But Mr. Stillings has not stopped giving contracts to The Audit System with books or intelligence.

Blanks, Blanks, and Blanks.

He has signed contracts with The Audit System for hundreds of dollars' worth of blanks. The men are sowed under with blanks, until they are almost as badly off as the famous Six Hundred were at Bala-klava, blanks on all sides of them.

If a man up on the sixth floor needs one piece of paper he must make out a requisition for it, send it swirling around until it lands in the right place, and then possibly some time later the same day he gets that sheet of paper he asked for.

But Mr. Stillings has found other things besides books and blanks and brains which The Audit System could "best" furnish to the government. He has shown them to bid on and contract for many other things.

Perhaps if you were working for The Audit System, up in a nice office in the Government Printing Office, where you very likely didn't have to pay rent, nor heat, nor high bills, nor for telephone calls, nor for many "little" things, you would be filled with a desire to see around you a few desks, which your own company could furnish—"it's losing money," said one of Mr. Stillings' friends.

Maybe it wasn't you, but some one else who wanted the desks. No matter, probably he's an executive and a friend of the system. Somebody wants some desks. Somebody in the Government Printing Office in the near past has wanted desks and has got them.

Through The Audit System. The Washington Herald knows that The Audit System has, under contract signed by Charles A. Stillings, the Public Printer, furnished the Government Printing Office with desks.

Its name is The Audit System. It might have been termed the "Odd Audit System."

Then, of course, after you got a nice new Audit System desk, you would very likely feel that you ought to have a nice new chair.

"Certainly, The Audit System can furnish it."

"Step right this way, please; Mr. Stillings will no doubt sign the contract. The Audit System will get your chair for you, and at last you will be comfortable."

What an "exceedingly Odd Audit System."

Next, of course, you ought to have a cabinet to keep your busy filing reports by the hundred or million when you aren't busy sitting in your new Audit-System-furnished chair, or aren't absorbed in writing on your new Audit-System-furnished desk.

By this time it's no doubt been found very easy. Mr. Stillings, your Public Printer, will furnish you with the cabinets via the contract with the Audit System.

By this time very likely you have so many million blanks floating about through the 3,500 employees that you ought to have a numbering machine to keep track of them all.

Just like falling off that same log from which you can't get free, Mr. Stillings will sign a contract with The Audit System for it.

But suppose that you were getting all these things along in the summertime, when it was nice, hot, dry weather. Here comes winter, with its blizzards and occasional speck of dirt gets on the feet of some of the 2,500.

An Alert Agent Downtown. Small matter. The Audit System is here to protect the interests of the filed floor of the great Printing Office. Perhaps it isn't. The Audit System itself this time, but there is a pretty little office in one of the downtown buildings where the name of The Audit System is displaying in nice, gold-looking letters.

Possibly if there were some one in here who represented The Audit System, and who also represented the Boston Belling Company, you might be able to keep the dirt off the floors of the big printing office. Anyway, Mr. Stillings has signed contracts with the agent of the Boston Belling Company, who is also the agent for The Audit System for rubber mats.

Of course, there are other things which might be mentioned, but which won't be at present, with the exception of one. Now in a big plant like the Government Printing Office, where there are wheels within wheels, literally speaking—not, of course, positively—there must be some friction.

Oil Supplied by System.

Ever since man has been running machinery with some degree of knowledge, he has been trying to eliminate friction—in machines—by using a lubricative ingredient. Oil is necessary to the existence of the machines of the Government Printing Office. Well, there is that same obliging agent of The Audit System, sitting down in his office in that downtown block, waiting for something to turn up, or turning something up while he waits.

Perhaps he represents the Suffolk Distributing Company. A nice sounding name? It distributes oil—in this instance. Distributes it to the Government Printing Office, after Charles A. Stillings has signed a contract with its Washington agent, who also represents The Audit System.

The amount of money which the government has paid, or will have to pay, to The Audit System, on contracts signed by the Public Printer, the supplies received having been received, or not yet received, may be comparatively small.

The number of times that the man at the top—i.e., the chief clerk—can tell just what each item of his product has cost him, is comparatively small. The number of times that the man at the top—i.e., the chief clerk—can tell just what each item of his product has cost him, is comparatively small.

such contracts and the amount, too, is comparatively small.

Mr. Stillings, too, is the judge of what is needed in his office. He said that the only things furnished by The Audit System were those which he, and they, alone, could best furnish.

The Audit System has furnished, then, blank forms, desks, cabinets, numbering machines, chairs, and, through its agent, mats and oil. Truly, want a remarkably and exceedingly odd Audit System.

"It's losing money—on its contract" (the first one), said one man.

"There are no other Stillingses here," said the Public Printer.

"We ought to be here five years longer," said Vice President Raynor, of The Audit System.

What a truly great study is mathematics!

STILLINGS' WEAK POINT.

Lacks the Ability to Get the Best Out of the Employees.

A representative of The Washington Herald yesterday talked with a gentleman of prominence in the organization of which most printers under the direction of Mr. Stillings are members, and this veteran's views seem so comprehensive, so clearly a reflex of the general sentiment on the part of the rank and file in the nation's printing house, that it may add to the situation to reproduce them in a concise form.

"I do not join," said he, "in the hostile comments concerning 'The Stillings' comments on the labor press of the land. Mr. Stillings is not, in my opinion, hostile to organized labor. He is more disposed, I believe, to treat that element kindly than otherwise. I give him credit, moreover, for high ideals, for an honorable ambition to make a record as a successful administrator of the trust that the President placed in his hands. He is a young man, endowed with a vigorous mind and body, and certainly does not spare himself in the work of so-called reorganization that he has deemed essential."

"His aims, as I say, are in my judgment commendable. But some of the means he has adopted to the end in view I deem ill-advised. To begin with, he seems to lack the faculty to bring out the best that is in the men and women employed in the office. His many orders, the tone that pervades those orders, seem to indicate that he regards them simply as 'hands,' as so many atoms in the great machine, having no individuality or personal dignity that inanimate objects. There has been no indication in these orders that he believes his subordinates, in the performance of their respective tasks, with such attributes as self-respect, determination to do faithful work with incentive other than the fear of punishment, and as a result, the best that is in these people is not secured by the methods that the Public Printer has adopted on his own."

Cost of Printing Higher.

When asked what he thought of the savings accomplished by the Public Printer, he said: "I deny that the present administration of the public printing office achieves less results at the same cost, not to speak of less expense, than Mr. Palmer. The President was permitted in ordering a reduction in volume of all the reports submitted by the executive departments. The Committee on Printing heartily seconded this effort to reduce the cost of the public printing. And Congress hesitated not to enact such laws as self-respect, determination to do faithful work with incentive other than the fear of punishment, and as a result, the best that is in these people is not secured by the methods that the Public Printer has adopted on his own."

Many Hurt on Pennsy.

Express Train Crashes Into Locomotive Near Sunbury.

Sunbury, Pa., Jan. 1.—The Pennsylvania Railroad express which left Buffalo at 9 o'clock last night, and which was due in Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m. to-day, was wrecked at Montandon, ten miles west of here, early to-day, and more than a dozen passengers were injured. Among those hurt are:

D. E. Raiman, New York; back sprained.

Mrs. J. M. Pollock, Camden, N. J.; hair and hip bruised.

Mrs. W. T. Coleman, Philadelphia; leg bruised.

Mrs. C. Nelson, Philadelphia; leg bruised.

George Bonfield, Lebanon, Pa.; leg bruised.

W. W. Muma, French, Lebanon, Pa.; hand and shoulder bruised and arm burned.

L. Gamble, engineer, Harrisburg; hand and face and arm burned.

J. A. Lerch, Berwick, Pa.; side bruised and arm sprained.

R. W. Burroughs, Washington, D. C.; leg hurt.

O. Stephens, East Emporium, Pa.; leg bruised.

Mrs. J. M. Pollock, Camden, N. J.; hair and hip bruised.

The express was approaching Montandon and was running on time, when a light locomotive crossed from a siding to the main track. The engineer of the express was so close that he was unable to bring his heavy train to a stop, and crashed into the shifting engine with considerable force. Both locomotives were completely disabled, and a combination car, a day coach, and a Pullman sleeper were so badly damaged that the passengers had to be transferred to other coaches and the wrecked cars cut out. Most of the passengers received medical treatment here. The train was delayed four hours.

HEROES SAVE LIVES BY DIVE.

Clear Tenants from Blazing House, but Find Escape Cut Off.

New York, Jan. 1.—Thomas Hunt and Thomas McLaughlin, after a night of celebration, returned to their home, on the fourth floor of 236 Eighth avenue, early to-day to find the place blazing. The fire had started in the basement and communicated with the air shafts.

The two were soon so busy getting the eight families in the house out that they forgot their own safety and suddenly found themselves cut off from escape. The stairways were blazing and the flames were shooting out of windows over the fire-escape.

Hunt ran to the window at 238 and dived across the air shaft to a window next door. McLaughlin made his escape in the same way to the house on the other side. Both men were severely cut by glass and had to be patched up by a surgeon from the J. Hood Wright Hospital. The fire did \$5,000 damage.

WEDDING DISCLOSES DIVORCE.

Wife of Rich Joel L. Thorne Now Mrs. Hopkins.

New York, Jan. 1.—Intimate friends of James Jordan Hopkins and Mrs. Alma Louise Thorne were surprised to-day to learn that the young couple had been married at the Hotel Majestic last Friday night and are now on their honeymoon.

Mr. Hopkins and his bride have both been married before and both were divorced. He is a real estate broker and has been living with his mother, in Breton Hall, Eighty-sixth street and Broadway.

Mrs. Thorne went to the Majestic last Monday a week ago. A few friends called at her apartment on Friday night and the marriage was celebrated. In the social register of 1907, Alma Louise Thorne is given as the wife of Joel L. Thorne, a man of independent fortune, who then lived at 9 Prospect Park, South Brooklyn. Until Mrs. Thorne's marriage to Mr. Hopkins it was not generally known that the Thornes were divorced.

DROPS DEAD TAKING DRINK.

New York Florist Tosses New Year with Fatal Effect.

New York, Jan. 1.—While taking a farewell drink last night to the old year George Nicodemus, forty years old, a florist, living at 205 Flushing avenue, Astoria, dropped dead at Albert Baruth's saloon, near his home. Nicodemus invited others in the place to join him in the farewell glass.

"Good-by to the old, success to the new," he exclaimed, raising his glass. His friends raised their glasses, when Nicodemus staggered and fell. A doctor said death was due to heart disease.

GIRLS' HOTEL OPENS**The Tyndall Aims to Give Board at Cost.****BUILT UNDER DIFFICULTY**

Entire \$75,000 Building in New York Erected by the Hands of the Minister for Whom It Is Named and His Brother—Stood All Expense Above \$22,000.

New York, Jan. 1.—The Emiline Tyndall, a working girls' hotel, which aims to furnish lodging and board at cost was opened to-day. The hotel is a six-story structure, containing fifty-six rooms, at 58 1/2 street, in the Jewish colony, and right next door to it is the People's Tabernacle, an interdenominational church, whose pastor, Rev. H. M. Tyndall, literally built the hotel with his own hands.

The building was constructed from plans drawn by the minister himself, the materials that entered it were such as every one else had found unavailable, and practically all the skilled labor that went into it was done by Mr. Tyndall and his brother. The building is of concrete, for which the sand was obtained for nothing from contractors who were excavating in the neighborhood.

Matches Adjoining Church.

The front of the hotel is in brick and granite, to correspond with the tabernacle building next door. The building was put up as funds for its erection came in, and construction ceased when contributions ceased. On this account, and owing to the fact that only two skilled laborers—the minister and his brother—were on the job, the hotel was two years and a half in building.

Two donors contributed \$10,000 in all, but those were the largest gifts. The rest of the money came, as one of the brothers said, "over the washbowl." Some of it came, too, from very distant wash-tubs as far away as Texas. Twenty-two thousand dollars in all was raised, and the brothers, by being economical, buying old material and doing all the skilled labor, managed to build a \$75,000 building.

The hotel aims to supply board and room to its guests for from \$2.50 to \$3.75 a week. The restaurant will be run for the general public. No woman will be admitted as a lodger who is more than thirty-five years old, and no one earning more than \$12 a week, unless under exceptional circumstances.

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SCORE BATTERED IN RACE RIOT

Nearly 200 Whites and Blacks in West Side Battle.

New York, Jan. 1.—Policeman Thomas Hayden, of the West Forty-seventh street station, was stabbed five times, and a score or more others were slightly hurt by knives and pistols in a race riot shortly after 1 o'clock this morning at Fifty-third street and Eighth avenue.

Two white men and a negro quarreled outside a saloon on the corner and began fighting. Men, both white and colored, came from all directions and pitched in as soon as they arrived. The police say that fully 100 negroes and nearly as many white men were struggling about the avenue when the riot broke out.

Patrolman Hayden and James Barron, in plain clothes, were on their way to the West Forty-seventh street station to report for duty. As the "L" train stopped at the station at Fifty-third street they heard pistol shots, and, looking into the street, saw the riot.

Running down, they pressed into the crowd, and, with their short sticks, attempted to separate the fighters. They could make no progress. Hayden seized one colored man and a crowd attempted to take the prisoner away. One stabbed the officer four times in the back and once in the right arm. Hayden, weak from blows and loss of blood, was down when his partner succeeded in reaching his side, and protected him from further injury.

The reserves from the West Forty-seventh street station were summoned, and most of the rioters fled when they heard the gong of the approaching wagon. The others were dispersed by the police. Only one arrest was made. A youth, who said he was Joe Ryan, of 41 West Fifty-sixth street, was charged with disorderly conduct. It is not known how many were injured in the melee, but the following were attended at Roosevelt Hospital:

Donald Crawford, colored, 19, of 61 West 133d street, slight shot wound on left leg.

Ed Bradley, cook, 54 Fulton street, Brooklyn, battered sun head and body.

Robert H. Beal, 24, of 233 West Sixty-ninth street, wounds on head and about the eye.

Half a dozen more were repaired by physicians in the neighborhood.

Dr. Sutton, at Roosevelt Hospital, found that Patrolman Hayden's wounds were not serious, but will incapacitate him for duty for several weeks.

CRUSHED TO DEATH BY AUTO.

Wagner Was Cleaning Trucks, One of Which Started Mysteriously.

New York, Jan. 1.—Ignatz Wagner, twenty-eight, of 134 West Forty-ninth street, was instantly killed late last night in the stable of the American Express Company, at 519 East Forty-second street.

Wagner was cleaning automobile trucks in the rear of the stable. One of them, weighing several tons, in some manner started, and crushed him against the wall. Employees who heard his cries stopped the automobile, but not in time to save his life. They could not tell the police how the machine started.

ACTRESS UNDER OPERATION.

Miss Cecilia Loftus Has Appendicitis in New York.

New York, Jan. 1.—Miss Cecilia Loftus, the actress, underwent an operation for appendicitis to-day at Miss Alston's Sanatorium, 26 West Sixty-first street.